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Office at the Fair, Administration Building, Ground Floor, Pavilion C.

OCTOBER, 1893.

{ Only World's Fair Publication having a Bonafide Circulation. }

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ESTABLISHED  
FEBRUARY, 1891.

NO. 32.

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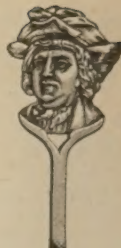
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CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1893.

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[DIED JUNE 19, 1893.]

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CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1893.

### TRUE MERIT WINS.

It is with a feeling of pride that we point our readers to the fact that the present issue of the *WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATED* is one of the finest yet sent from the press. Besides being one of the largest numbers yet issued, it contains some of the finest illustrations of exhibits ever presented to the public. Everything being reproduced from an original photograph, illustrations show every detail of each exhibit.

Among the more important illustrations are six full-page views of the interiors of the principal buildings showing in detail all the vast array of exhibits. The individual exhibits are taken from among the best features of the Fair, and given to our readers. It has been our earnest endeavor at all times to give an authentic, historical record, both by illustrations and descriptions, of the best things to be found at the Fair. That our efforts have been successful has been evidenced by the thousands of readers whom we number among our patrons and subscribers.

The coming issues devoted exclusively to the Fair will be replete with the best features which we have not already given our readers. In the present number are given some of the more important exhibits in the Fine Arts building, showing general views from different rooms. There are also full-page illustrations of the interiors of Transportation and Manufactures buildings and views in different parts of the grounds.

Those who desire an authentic and reliable work on the Fair to preserve as a souvenir and historical record when it has become a matter of history, will find our complete issue of value to them. Bound up into handsome volumes they will make an ornament to any library and will be of inestimable value to future generations as a correct record of the greatest event in the history of the civilized world.

We always have a large supply of back numbers on hand with which to accommodate our readers and subscribers and those who desire either bound volumes or back numbers can be supplied at once by addressing the publisher personally.

### THE ADVISABILITY OF CONTINUING THE FAIR.

It seems to the ordinary mind that the advisability of keeping the World's Fair open another year can not be questioned. When one passes through those magnificent structures that adorn Jackson Park, and which are filled with the best products of the earth, showing the toil and industry of all branches of the human family, the thought, that in one short month the ruthless hand of the destroyer will begin to obliterate it all, seems sacrilege and wantonness.

Must that wonder of the centuries, the colossal Manufactures building, filled with the wealth of the world, be rifled of its contents and the great structure razed to the ground in a few more weeks? Must the Palace of Fine Arts, which contains the life-work of some of the noblest men that ever lived, be shorn of its collection of art treasures and the building itself dumped into the lake? Must the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings be rifled of their store of products of Nature and those products thrown to the swine and cattle? Does it seem right? Is it not sacrilege to thus destroy so soon what is the culmination of centuries of toil and progress?

In one short month the whirl of machinery will cease in the Palace of Mechanical Arts, where every day thousands wander and gaze with wonder and amazement at the products of man's genius, as displayed in the numberless mechanical productions. This would not seem quite so bad had everybody who desired been able to visit and enjoy the great feast spread out before them.

There are several cogent reasons why the Fair should be continued another year. First, the lateness of the spring caused such a delay in getting the Fair into a presentable condition that it cannot be said the country has been given the full time promised by the Exposition authorities, so that if it is closed the first of November there will really have been but five months of a completed Fair allowed the people.

Second, it is not justice to the stockholders to stop an enterprise, in which they are financially interested, just when it is promising to pay them something on their investment and at least give them an opportunity to receive back their original subscriptions.

Third, the fact that only a very small proportion of the people of this country have had an opportunity as yet to visit the Fair and receive any of the benefits for which it was instituted, owing to the financial stringency, and who would avail themselves of the opportunity that a continuance would give.

Fourth, it would be an act of injustice to the different forces that made the enterprise a success and brought it to such a marvelous perfection in so short a time. Here is the climax of ages, and to bring it all to such an untimely end would be to destroy emulation and ambition in its promoters, designers and builders.

Last, but not least, the Fair is now in such shape that, from a financial standpoint, all would be profit to the Exposition company, with the exception of the running expenses. The buildings are there, the exhibits are there, and a majority of the exhibitors would be willing to leave them, and there is practically nothing but a special act of Congress necessary to enable the Exposition to continue another year, and give all those an opportunity to visit it who have not been able to this year.

### PER CENT. OF ATTENDANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

According to the present ratio of attendance at the Fair the number of people who will have passed through the gates into Jackson Park by October 31st will be 20,000,000. To the ordinary reader this may appear as though that number of different persons will have attended the Fair up to that time. But such is not the case. The record already given and that yet to be made is the number of paid admissions, not the number of different persons in attendance.

Admitting that each person who came from outside Chicago to see the Fair attended at least four days, and this is a small average, and that those living here made the same ratio of attendance, this would make the actual number of people who will have seen the Fair only about 5,000,000. This in a population of over 70,000,000, in this country alone, to say nothing of the large number who will have been in attendance from other countries, brings the actual number of citizens of the United States, who will have been given an opportunity of seeing the Fair, down to about 20 per cent of the entire population.

To this number must be added all those who have been admitted on passes. The record for each day has shown an average of 30,000 persons going into the grounds on passes. Nearly 20,000 of this number have had season passes and were on the grounds every day as employees, concessionaires or officials. This would leave only about 5,000 different persons each day, or a total of nearly 1,000,000 for the entire six months. Add this number to those who paid admissions and there will be a total of a little over 6,000,000 different persons who will have seen the Fair during its continuance.

It will be seen at a glance that this is a ridiculously small number of people, compared to the population, who will be able to gain any benefits from one of the greatest expositions the world ever witnessed.

If the actual number who have and will attend the Fair could be determined it would be found that the average of four days to each person would be too small. There can be no question of the fact that the greater per cent of the attendance up to September was from residents of Chicago. There are thousands of people living in the city who have been at the Fair on an average of at least once a week since the day it opened. When we eliminate Chicago's population from those who will have seen the Fair there will be found a very small proportion of the remaining population of this country who will be so fortunate as to pass through the gates to the "White City" between May 1st and October 31st. One fact remains evident to all, and this is that, however the balance of the country may have slighted the World's Fair, Chicago has stood by it from the beginning.

However, should October show an increase in the attendance in proportion to the other months, 6,000,000 people will pass through the gates during the month. This is hardly possible, owing to the lateness of the season before the close, and the probability of bad weather. It seems to us as though this was one of the strongest arguments in favor of keeping the Fair open another year, that a still larger per cent of our population could avail themselves of this opportunity, which will never come again in the lives of any of this or many subsequent generations.



SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AT THE  
WORLD'S FAIR.

In the early history of the Exposition it was determined by the management to set aside certain days during the continuance of the Fair to be known as state days. This plan was made that each country and state represented at the Fair might have a day in which it could celebrate any national event or allow the people to meet in a sociable way and observe the occasion by appropriate exercises.

When this plan was adopted it is doubtful if the Exposition officials really expected such results in the way of attendance as has followed. The first country to avail itself of this plan was Germany, which celebrated June 8 as "Germany's Day." The attendance on that occasion was 165,069, the largest of any day up to that time. July 4 was the next special day and was designated as "United States Day," on which occasion, it being our national holiday, the attendance reached the enormous number of 283,273, the largest of any day before or since.

The next really big day was that of Great Britain, August 19, on which occasion 168,861 people paid admission to Jackson Park. This was followed by "Illinois Day," August 24, with 243,951 paid admissions. Two days later, August 26, was known as "Machinery Day," the exhibitors in the Machinery Hall celebrating in royal style. They rolled up a total of 168,036 as their offering in the way of attendance for the day.

From that time until the present each special day has brought an immense crowd to the Fair grounds. "Roman Catholic Day," September 2, brought 148,560; "New York Day," September 4, 160,382; "Wisconsin Day," September 6, 175,409; "Pennsylvania and Brazil Day," September 7, 203,460; "Cymrodorion Day," September 8, 177,252; "California, G. A. R., Utah and Transportation Day," September 9, 231,522. Since that time other states have followed with special days, each rolling up an attendance of from 160,000 to 200,000.

After the great showing made by the special events in the earlier history of the Fair the Exposition officials saw that this feature was a drawing card, and they at once arranged to have all the extra attractions it was possible to crowd into the time allotted to the Fair. The patriotic feelings so prominent in the breast of every true American, whether they be citizens by birth or adoption, have been shown by them aiding their states, both by their presence and influence, in order to make it stand out prominent before the world.

While it is true that the crowds at the Fair would have been large, there can be no question but what these special days have had an influence in bringing many people to the Fair who otherwise would never have attended. While it may be claimed that the Fair of itself is attraction enough to draw the crowds, it is nevertheless true that these special days and attractions have been the means of bringing thousands of Chicago's citizens to the park many times and on many occasions, who had seen the Fair as often as they desired, and who would not have attended had it not been for those attractions.

Of the days yet to come it is thought that "Chicago Day," October 9, will show the largest attendance of any day during the Fair. Great preparations are being made by the city and also by the Exposition management to

make the occasion the most memorable in the history of the Fair. The railroad companies are making arrangements to bring people to the city at half rates and in some instances even less than that. Should the weather and everything be propitious on the occasion there can be no doubt of the great success of the day in a point of attendance, especially by the city which has already furnished more than one-half of all the people who have attended the Fair up to date.

## INFLUENCE OF THE EXPOSITION.

The influence the Exposition will have in shaping the future commercial relations of this country with other countries is a matter that can only be conjectured. Each country having an exhibit at the World's Fair presents something for the consideration of every other country. In certain industries one country has shown a superiority over another. As the best from each country is shown the result will be that one country will gain new ideas from another and, if by acting on these ideas greater returns should follow, they will be adopted at once.

The direct influence the Exposition will have upon many foreign countries that have heretofore held aloof from this country, will be closer business and social relations. No country or people in this present century can be brought into contact with a progressive nation like the United States without being more or less influenced thereby. This is being shown among the people of Oriental extraction. These people are a commercial race from their very foundation up, and they at once grasp the business spirit of this country, with the result that a large number of them are planning to become permanent citizens.

This is an age of industrial pursuits, commerce and invention. It is noticeable that in this great Exposition articles of warfare occupy a very small space among the exhibits as compared with those of peace. The influence of the present Exposition will result in still less inventions for destroying life and more in those that will aid the industries and commerce of the world. It will open the eyes of nations, heretofore relying on conquest for a source of prosperity, to the fact that peaceful occupations, business enterprises and commercial activity are sure to be followed by a more prosperous condition than is the result of strife and bloodshed.

The influence on the commerce of the world will be one of the greatest results of the Exposition. There was a time in the history of this and other countries when a loyalty to one's own country influenced the channels of trade. This time has evidently passed, and although a man may be filled to an overflow with patriotism, he is going to buy and sell in that country in which he can receive the most for his wares and obtain his materials the cheapest. It is simply acting on the principle of every man for himself, regardless of any feelings of sentiment in the matter.

The results of the Exposition may not be discernible to everyone for some time to come; but the fact that new channels of trade will be opened up to the United States, as well as other countries, is evident. If it were not so the time and expense devoted to the Exposition would be wasted and it would be like sowing seed on barren land.

CLASSICAL AND POPULAR MUSIC AT  
THE FAIR.

There has been one department at the Exposition which has seen many vicissitudes since May 1st. This is the department of Music. Before the opening of the Fair, and in its early days, great results were anticipated from the opportunity the masses would have for hearing and studying classical music. A great orchestra was engaged, almost a million of dollars were appropriated for the Bureau of Music and there was to be a general education of the public in classical music.

May and June passed away, but somehow the public did not seem to appreciate the efforts made in their behalf. The Festival Hall, where the great works of Beethoven, Wagner, Mendelssohn and other old masters were being performed, was almost deserted, and the large orchestra generally played to empty benches. In the meantime the bands that were playing popular music in the different band-stands throughout the grounds had audiences of several thousand on every occasion.

There were several reasons for all this lack of what might be termed appreciation on the part of the public. People came to the Fair to be entertained. The great mass of them had never been given an opportunity to even hear any of the works of the old composers. A symphony was all Greek to them. But they had heard all the popular music of the day and knew "America" from "Yankee Doodle," so it was like meeting an old acquaintance when they passed by a band which was playing these old melodies, and they would stop to renew acquaintance, and rest awhile from sight-seeing.

As an educator the Columbian orchestra may have been a success. As an entertainer for the masses it was certainly a dismal failure. This lack of appreciation on the part of the general public was a sore disappointment to the promoters of the Musical bureau. It might be termed another of those instances where the popular chord failed to respond to the touch of the old masters' hands, simply because that chord was attuned to the present age and generation and was not in harmony with the old.

It is a mistake to accuse the public of a lack of appreciation of classical music. It was more owing to the place and circumstances. Every visitor's time was limited, otherwise there can be no doubt but what Festival Hall would have been filled each day with appreciative listeners, even though they may have failed to comprehend the music.

Another thing the public objected to was the idea, however just it might be, of paying an extra price to see or hear anything after they once paid their admission into the grounds. It is even doubtful whether "America" or "Buffalo Bill's Wild West" would have been so liberally patronized as they have been, had they been inside the grounds, charging the same admission they do, so great is the native American's objection to paying what he considers a double price for anything.

There has been one fact demonstrated by the musical features at the Fair. This is that the world at large is drifting away from the old schools of music and desires something new and fresh, something from which the cobwebs will not have to be brushed, something that has spice, vivacity and progressiveness, and which will not require a technical knowledge of music to understand. This they find in the airy, sentimental productions of some modern writers.



AUDITOR ACKERMAN'S REPORT.

The report made by Auditor Ackerman of the World's Fair finances September 1st showed them to be in a flourishing condition and very encouraging to the numerous stockholders. That gentleman said at the time that it was the most gratifying report it had been his privilege to make. In a tabulated statement he presented the receipts and expenditures up to that time. The following is a statement in detail as given by the Auditing department:

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Construction expenditure.....     | \$17,600,591  |
| Add:                              |               |
| Obligations under contracts ..... | 564,905       |
| Obligations in suspense .....     | 632,479       |
|                                   | — 818,797,976 |
| General and operating expenses..  | 5,643,718     |
| Preliminary organization .....    | 90,674        |
|                                   | — —           |
|                                   | \$24,532,360  |

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Live stock premiums..... | 150,000      |
|                          | 31,455,214   |
| Loss assets .....        | 1,083,369    |
| Net liabilities .....    | 371,845      |
|                          | — —          |
|                          | \$24,532,360 |

The receipts from all sources up to that date show a total of \$24,160,523, divided as follows:

|                                                         |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock .....                                     | \$5,599,575 |
| City of Chicago—proceeds of appropriation .....         | 5,000,000   |
| Souvenir coins.....                                     | 1,929,110   |
| Premium on souvenir coins.....                          | 504,137     |
| Six per cent debenture bonds, due January 1, 1894 ..... | 3,555,600   |
| Gate receipts—pre-Exposi'n period 8                     | 282,449     |
| May.....                                                | 583,031     |
| June.....                                               | 1,256,180   |
| July.....                                               | 1,325,376   |
| August.....                                             | 1,694,518   |
|                                                         | — —         |
|                                                         | \$5,141,555 |

sources will be ample to pay off all indebtedness and give the stockholders some return for their investments.

A MINER'S CABIN.

In the exhibit made by New Mexico in the Mining building is a miner's cabin that attracts much attention from visitors. The frame work of the little structure is of wood, but the siding and the roof are made entirely of small stone, laid one on the other without the use of mortar, apparently. The cabin is about 8 x 12 feet in size, with a door and one window.

Inside the cabin is a bunk, a rough pine or oak table, two three-legged stools, a bottle for a candle-stick and a few advertising pictures on the walls for ornamentation. To all appearances the little structure would be ample protection against wind, weather and Indians.



VIEW FROM SOUTH END OF WOODED ISLAND. ELECTRICITY AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND.

|                                         |           |                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Gate receipts.....                      | 5,141,555 | Concession receipts—pre-Exposi'on period..... | \$ 171,181  |
| Concession receipts .....               | 1,757,067 | May.....                                      | 74,696      |
| Miscellaneous receipts .....            | 577,948   | June.....                                     | 334,128     |
| Interest.....                           | 95,519    | July.....                                     | 598,540     |
| Souvenir coins and premium on same..... | 2,433,257 | August.....                                   | 578,520     |
| Capital stock .....                     | 5,599,575 |                                               | — —         |
| City of Chicago .....                   | 5,000,000 |                                               | \$1,757,067 |
| Debenture bonds.....                    | 3,555,600 | Interest on deposits.....                     | \$ 67,261   |
|                                         |           | Interest and exchange .....                   | 28,257      |
|                                         |           |                                               | — —         |
|                                         |           |                                               | \$ 95,519   |

Obligations -

|                                                            |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Under contracts.....                                       | \$ 564,905 |
| Accounts payable .....                                     | 257,830    |
| Pay rolls, last half August.....                           | 151,340    |
| Salary rolls, last half August.....                        | 11,651     |
| Vouchers not audited .....                                 | 85,103     |
| Purchasing agent's bills.....                              | 14,000     |
| Construction dep'tment, unadj't'd.                         | 69,806     |
| Construction department, per cent of disputed claims ..... | 84,698     |
| Water and sewer department .....                           | 65,880     |

A UNIQUE SALT EXHIBIT.

Louisiana has an exhibit in the Mining building that must be given the medal for originality. It is an exhibit made by the New Iberia Salt company of a figure of a woman carved from a block of rock salt. The figure is life size and represents a woman looking back over her shoulder. Almost any person familiar with the bible can at once decide what the figure represents, but the card bearing the words "Lot's Wife" will explain to all who do not grasp the idea. The figure is well executed and attracts all passers-by. It is claimed that this great salt mine is capable of supplying the world with that article for years to come. It is situated about 160 miles west of New Orleans.



### CARAVELS PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

September 12, the government of Spain, through her commissioner at the Fair, Senor Dupuy de Lome, and Captain Conceas, who had charge of the Spanish caravels, presented these vessels to the United States government. The ceremonies were held in front of the Administration building near the MacMonnies fountain and were very interesting.

President Palmer, of the National Commission, was master of ceremonies and introduced Captain Conceas, who, in a very graceful speech, delivered the fleet to Captain Berry, U. S. N., which was accepted by him. Senor Dupuy de Lome delivered a lengthy address presenting the caravels to this government. This was responded to by Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, for the government.

ceived 24, Maine 18, Illinois 9, and Massachusetts 8. The other states took from one to five. Of the foreign countries Great Britain captured 22, Germany 16 and Canada 15, and the other countries smaller numbers. The original "Grace Darling" lifeboat, exhibited by Mrs. Joicey, Stockfield-on-Tyne, secured one medal in the British section. Samuel Strauss, of Illinois, was voted a medal for his model of the "Santa Maria" which has been admired by so many people.

### A LOG EXHIBIT.

The state of Washington has made the greatest showing at the Fair in the line of big trees. Besides the huge logs used in the construction of her state building and the tall flag-pole in front of it, she has an exhibit at the south end of the Transportation building that will give

consin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey follow with a great variety of hardy fruits of all kinds. The exhibit made by the Pacific coast states stands at the head in point of size, but in flavor the other states rank equal, if not superior. This is especially true with peaches and grapes. The Canadian section makes a splendid showing of the more hardy fruits.

### A QUIET RETREAT.

Amid all the hustle and jam on the grounds and in the buildings at the World's Fair there is one quiet spot in which the tired sight-seer may rest and at the same time enjoy much of the beauties of the Fair. This is Wooded Island. Here tired mortal may get away from the great crowds, the glare of light, the endless array of exhibits and, surrounded only by Na-



SCENE AT NORTH END WOODED ISLAND NEAR WOMAN'S BUILDING, SHOWING ONE OF THE RUSTIC BRIDGES.

The fleet was placed in charge of Lieut. P. V. Lansdale and will be kept in Chicago until after the Fair when the Navy department will take steps to preserve them.

### MARINE TRANSPORTATION MEDALS.

In the Marine department of Transportation building medals were awarded to 172 exhibitors. Twenty-one foreign countries, sixteen states and the District of Columbia were among the successful competitors, the latter place being represented by the United States, which won three of its own medals. American exhibitors carried off about one-half of the medals, while Great Britain, Canada and Germany took two-thirds of the rest.

Of those taken by the states New York re-

ceived a better idea of the immense growth of timber in that state.

The exhibit consists of three logs, each of which must be between five and six feet in diameter and about forty feet in length. One is a spruce log, one a fir and the other a cedar. The three are mounted on a car and make a very large load.

### FRESH FRUIT EXHIBIT.

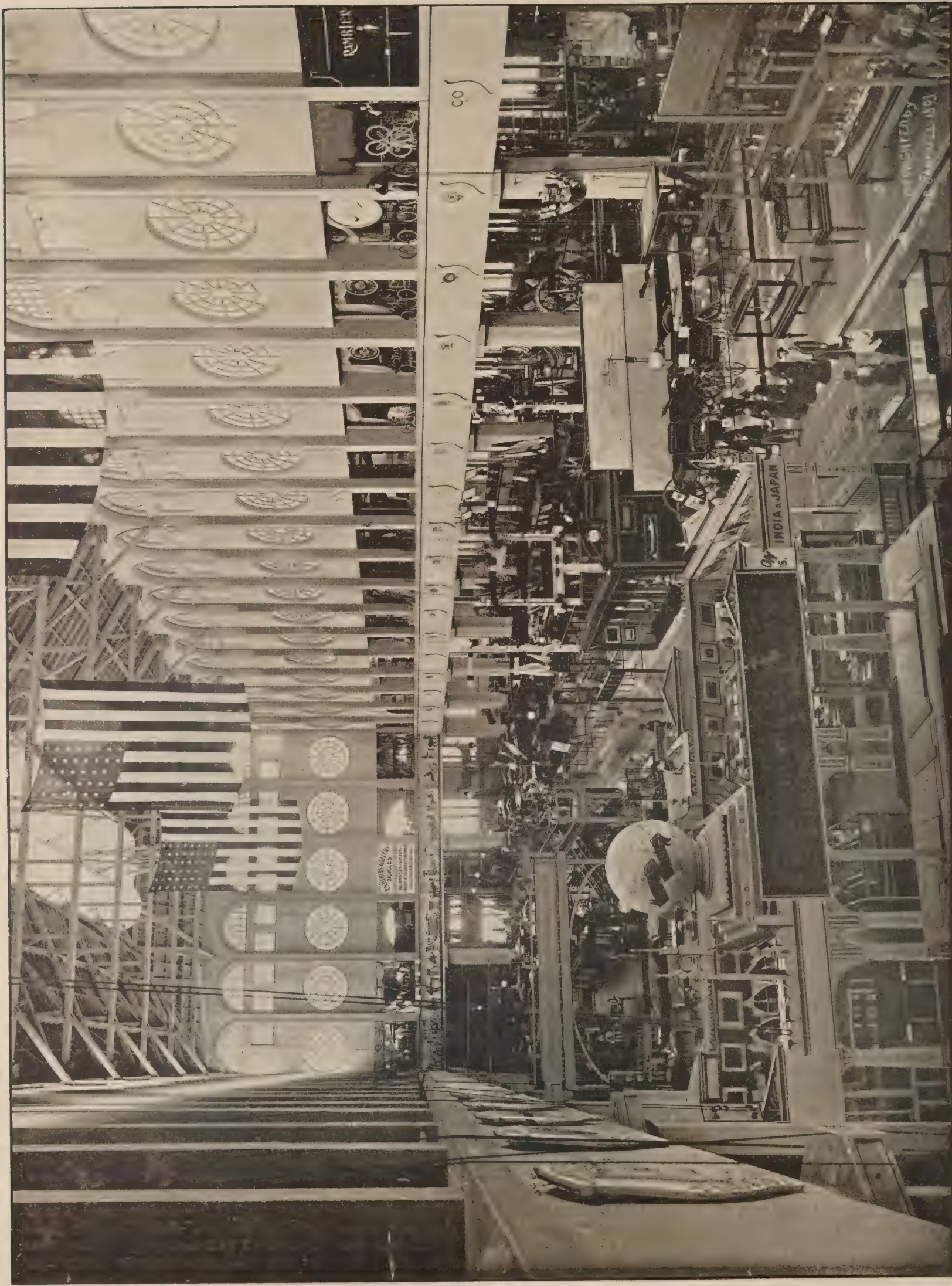
The exhibit of fresh fruit in the Horticultural building is one of the finest displays to be seen on the grounds in the way of natural products. In this showing it is noticeable that the Northern states are well represented. Illinois leads with the largest and finest display of apples, peaches and grapes. Michigan, Wis-

consin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey follow with a great variety of hardy plants, trees and flowers, enjoy a short respite.

The efforts of the management to make this island a place of rest and beauty has been appreciated by the public. Whenever it has been illuminated the crowds have been so great as to almost prevent progress. At other times visitors wander through the many beautiful walks and admire the display of plants and flowers, the sight being restful to tired limbs and aching eyes that have gazed for hours at works of art and other products of man.

The beauty of this elysium will soon be destroyed by the chill blasts of winter so that it behooves all visitors to enjoy the feast spread out before them while they may. As the Japanese buildings will become a permanent institution at the close, they may be seen at any time.





PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, SHOWING CARRIAGE AND BICYCLE EXHIBITS AND OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES



INTERIOR VIEW OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH FROM GALLERY. SHOWING THE RUSSIAN, DENMARK, CANADA AND FRENCH SECTIONS.





### EXHIBIT OF THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY AT THE FAIR.

The Transportation building is one of the most attractive at the Fair, from the outside. The wonderfully artistic work done on the great "Golden Door," or east entrance of the building, at once arrests the eye of the visitor and causes him to enter. A building that presents such a handsome appearance from the outside must contain much inside that is of interest.

A large majority of the many thousands who daily pass into and through this building enter

the whim of each individual may see fit. There is one thing noticeable, however, and that is the fact that but very few fail to see the superiority of certain products over those of others.

As the great crowds surge along between the aisles, looking here and there with an idle curiosity or real interest, they come up to one display of carriages that arrests their attention at once. Such expressions as "Aren't those just grand;" "Look at that elegant line of carriages;" and "Why, that's the exhibit of the Columbus Buggy Company," can be heard on all sides.

As almost everybody who knows anything at

cessful in producing vehicles that in every essential point are equal to the highest-priced lines in the country, and at the same time within the reach of everybody.

An examination of their exhibit will convince any careful observer that in proportion, symmetry, style and finish, they have no superiors, and the commendation of all those who have used their vehicles is sufficient evidence that in durability, lightness of draft, comfort and easy riding qualities, they occupy the front rank.

It is no wonder that, manufacturing such a superior line of work, the business of the Colum-



PHOTOGRAPH OF EXHIBIT OF COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY, TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

it from the north side. In doing so the first display to meet the eye is that of carriages. Here is almost an acre of floor space completely filled with all the best productions of American carriage builders, from the skeleton sulky to the most magnificent barouches, tally-hos and carriages of state.

The public shows its love for the beautiful as well as the useful, as they crowd around the different displays of vehicles made in this department. Some exhibits will receive only a passing glance while others will be gazed at, admired, criticized, praised or condemned as

all about carriages or buggies has heard of the Columbus Buggy Company, of Columbus, Ohio, they are interested in the exhibit at once and begin to examine it with a critical eye, the name of this company being recognized everywhere as synonymous with everything that is excellent, beautiful and practical in light vehicles.

In the production of them, nothing that is cheap or inferior is tolerated. From the beginning of their business the Columbus Buggy Company has insisted first, upon superior quality, and by the introduction of all the valuable labor-saving devices they have been suc-

cessful in producing vehicles that in every essential point are equal to the highest-priced lines in the country, and at the same time within the reach of everybody. An examination of their exhibit will convince any careful observer that in proportion, symmetry, style and finish, they have no superiors, and the commendation of all those who have used their vehicles is sufficient evidence that in durability, lightness of draft, comfort and easy riding qualities, they occupy the front rank. It is no wonder that, manufacturing such a superior line of work, the business of the Colum-





PAUL BLACKMAR.

## DEPARTMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

The Department of Collections is a very important one at the World's Fair. This branch of the Exposition service is directly under the Council of Administration and has charge of the collection of all revenues at the Fair except those of gate receipts. As everything that is sold on the grounds and every individual and corporation that has a concession for conducting any class of business must return a certain per cent of their receipts to the Exposition, it necessarily follows that the department which has charge of this work is an important one.

When it was decided to establish a Department of Collections the first thing necessary was to find a suitable man to organize the department and assume charge of the work. At a suggestion from Commissioner Massey, Mr. Paul Blackmar, of Minneapolis, was invited to come to Chicago and organize and assume the position of superintendent of the department. How well that gentleman and his corps of able assistants has conducted the affairs of the department is daily proven by the thoroughness of the service in all its various branches.

Mr. Blackmar was born in Detroit thirty-eight years ago. For several years he was closely connected with President Palmer, of the National Commission, in the lumber business in Detroit. From there he went to Minneapolis where he is at present engaged in the lumber trade. He also has large landed interests near Duluth and Superior. Mr. Blackmar is an affable gentleman, and having sterling business qualities, it is a pleasure to transact business with him.

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMISSIONS.

One of the busiest men connected with the World's Fair since the day it opened, and in fact long before the first day of May, has been Horace Tucker, the Superintendent of the Department of Admissions. This department has control of every form of admission tickets to the Fair.

When the Exposition opened there were about 30,000,000 single admission tickets issued, besides a large number of souvenir tickets. These souvenir tickets have been void since the first day of September, but are exchanged at the ticket windows for regular admission tickets. Besides looking after the paid tickets, Mr. Tucker's department has had charge of the issuance of all passes.

It requires a great army of men to look after this department. In the early days of the Fair

there were about 400 men employed as ticket sellers and collectors. There are 97 booths where tickets can be sold, 182 ticket windows, 326 turnstiles as entrance gates and 172 exit gates. These have not all been in use, but the majority of them are kept busy taking care of the crowds.

The number of passes issued since the opening of the Fair has been enormous, an average of one-fifth of the entire attendance coming through the gates on franks. This branch has kept Mr. Tucker's department busy early and late and has necessitated a number of minor departments to look after each branch of the service, all directly under Mr. Tucker, however.

The manner in which that gentleman has conducted the business of his department has been very satisfactory to all. Courteous and affable at all times, he leaves a favorable impression on all who come in contact with him, even though they may not succeed in obtaining all the passes they desire.

## DEPARTMENT OF PRESS ADMISSIONS.

The assistance given the World's Fair by the press of this country, with the

into the thousands, it was necessary to establish a department at the Fair to be devoted entirely to this branch of admissions. Such a department was established as subordinate to that of Major Handy's. Since the day the Exposition opened this department has been one of the busiest at the Fair.

The first thing after organizing the department was to find a suitable man to assume charge of it. The position was not an enviable one, and required a man of good judgment, affable, keen and alert at all times, in order that no impositions might be practised by advertising schemes and fake newspapers. In looking around his office for a man Major Handy's eye fell on Mr. Frank Rigler. Mr. Rigler was young, being only twenty-four, but he had come from his home in Wabash, Indiana, where he had educated himself, in 1890 to accept the position of chief clerk in the mailing department of Publicity and Promotion. His work has been so satisfactory that Mr. Handy determined to make him superintendent of the new department.

Since that time Mr. Rigler has been the recipient of more requests for free admissions, in the same length of time, than perhaps any man who ever lived. Be it said to his credit that no worthy request has ever been denied, and while there may be a few instances where Mr. Rigler's good nature has been imposed upon by representatives of certain papers, as a rule there has been very few complaints from either side.

## TRANSPORTATION DAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The exhibitors in the Transportation department at the World's Fair celebrated September 9th as their day. The principal feature of the day was the parade through the grounds of the different kinds of transportation facilities in use in all parts of the world. The parade was over a mile in length and contained some of the most curious kinds of vehicles ever seen together in the history of transportation.

There were representations from all parts of the earth, and included all varieties of rigs, from the rude ox cart of the Mexican to the elegant carriage of one of Chicago's most wealthy citizens. There were buggies and carriages, Russian, French, Turkish, English, Spanish and German vehicles of all kinds and descriptions. There were camels from the sands of Egypt and burros from the American cliff dwellers; the fiery barb of the Bedouin and the listless mule of the mountaineers.

One feature in the parade was a carriage driven by electricity; another was what might be called an amphibious tricycle, as it would work equally as well in water as on land. The showing made by the exhibitors in this department served to more fully draw the attention of visitors to that building.



HORACE TUCKER.

possible exception of a few papers in some localities, has been recognized and appreciated by the Exposition managers. While it is true that the Department of Publicity and Promotion furnished a great amount of interesting matter pertaining to the Fair, there has been miles of advertising given the great enterprise by the papers in this and foreign countries irrespective of anything that emanated from that department.

All this advertising was not charged up to the company at line rates, for if it had been it would have required a capital stock and receipts ten times as large as they were and have been in order to have met the bills. All this has been done without a thought of a monetary consideration on the part of the papers, they only asking the privilege of going into the grounds to prepare their news-matter without having to pay an admission fee.

As the number of papers and periodicals in the world which has devoted more or less space to the Fair runs up



FRANK RIGLER.



## THE YERKES' TELESCOPE.

An exhibit that attracts much attention and many comments stands in the north end of the Manufactures building. Thousands of visitors at the Fair pass into the building every day, and the first object that greets them is a square steel column, rising up from the floor to a height of about forty feet. As their eyes follow this column from the bottom up they behold a mass of wheels, having the appearance of the interior mechanism of a clock. Suspended on an axis is a huge tube, which looks for all the world like one of the big cannons in the Government building.

At last they have found the great Krupp gun they have read so much about. At least that is what a great many people at once observe to themselves or to their friends. As they move around in order to get a better view, they suddenly come across the following inscription written on one side of the frame-work: "The Yerkes' Telescope, Presented to the Chicago University by Charles T. Yerkes."

This great revealer of the solar system has a double interest for everybody, from the fact that it is the largest telescope in the world and has been presented to what promises to be the greatest university in this country. The column it rests upon is forty-three feet high and weighs fifty tons. The polar axis of steel is fifteen inches in diameter and weighs three and one-half tons, while the declination axis

also of steel, is twelve inches in diameter and weighs one and one-half tons. The main driving wheel is eight feet in diameter and the

driving clock, which moves the great tube, weighs one and one-half tons. The object glass is forty inches in diameter, the largest

ever made, and weighs, with the cell, 750 pounds. The tube is 64 feet in length and 12 inches in diameter. The total weight of the entire piece of mechanism is 75 tons.

This telescope is the gift of Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, who is president of the North and West Side Street Railway companies, to the University of Chicago. At the close of the Fair the instrument will be removed to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, this location being decided upon from the fact of it being away from the dust and smoke of the city, which would have made its use almost impossible.

## THE SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

In the west and south gallery of the Manufactures building can be found the exhibit made by the educational institutions throughout the country. This exhibit is of great interest to all, from the fact that it shows, by practical illustration, the work done by different schools, under different plans of education. To those interested in educational work this exhibit will be of invaluable benefit, and should be given close inspection, as it will convey new ideas to all. The work is taken from all grades of scholars, the kindergarten, public school, high school and colleges contributing to the exhibit. Drawing displays occupy the greatest amount of space and some artistic work is shown.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TELESCOPE PRESENTED TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY BY CHARLES T. YERKES, NOW IN MANUFACTURES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.





PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1. Mayor J. G. Peneborn, B. & O. R. R. 2. H. J. Truesdell, Bondy Mfg. Co. 3. Solomon Thacker, Jr., M. E. Church Historical Exhibit. 4. H. D. Carr, Cary Safe Co. 5. Josias O. Woods, Manager Traces Soring Machine Co. 6. G. W. Matthews, Merchant Taylor Feltner 7. Herbert Smith, Washburn & Moon Mfg. Co. 8. W. S. Leitch, Hurlan & Hollingsworth Co. 9. Leitch, E. J. Spencer, Mammey's Patent Co. 10. R. C. Peck, American Shipbuilding Co. 11. E. H. Peck, American Shipbuilding Co. 12. Miss W. C. Grady, Asst. Secretary 13. H. C. Hoel, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 14. Mayor J. W. Howard, Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 15. Jos. W. Phillips, U. S. Fisheries Exhibit. 16. James Watson, Clarke, Foster & Linnell, Boston. 17. A. Stadelmann, Milwaukee Tool Works, member of Board of Directors, but not in picture.



## JAPANESE ART EXHIBIT.

Although Japan occupies a relatively small space in the Fine Arts building, compared to some of the other countries, her exhibit is one that attracts the visitor at all times. At the entrance to her section in the west end of the main building is seen a model of a pagoda, such as are used in that country as temples of worship and receptacles for art relics. This model is one-twenty-fifth the size of the original and the work was so complex and intricate that it required the labor of thirty-seven skilled workmen for one year to complete it. It is constructed of keyaki, a wood peculiar to Japan, which is very hard, with a fine grain, and which will take a fine finish. The pagoda is in six sections and is a wonderful piece of work.

tions of the life and habits of the wild animals of the jungles of Africa and Asia. One group represents an attack by two tigers on a rhinoceros. The latter beast has succeeded in throwing one of the tigers to the ground and is in the act of goring it with his single tusk, while the other tiger has leaped upon the back of the rhinoceros and fastened his teeth in the tough hide. The expression of ferociousness upon the faces of all the animals is something terrible and causes a shudder to pass over the visitor as he gazes at them, engaged in what must be a mortal combat.

The second group represents a combat between a lion and a crocodile, the expression of each combatant showing that they realize it is a fight to death. In the last group the artist takes for his subject a tiger in the act of

seems as though they can almost hear the words He uttered to that rabble of Pharisees, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," and hear the pleadings of the poor outcast, whom they were determined to stone.

The group is by Prof. R. Bernardelle, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who has a bust of Dom Pedro and other works in close proximity.

## SWEDEN IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The exhibit from Sweden in the Woman's building is small but especially good and very interesting. The work has been selected from many samples and every piece exhibited is a work of art.

Some especially fine lace is called the "Wodstena," pillow lace, being only made in that town.



ENTRANCE TO JAPANESE SECTION FINE ARTS BUILDING, SHOWING PAGODA AND EXHIBITS IN WOOD CARVING.

The display of art works in the different rooms contains some of the most beautiful silk embroidery work that has ever been produced by any country or people. The screens and tapestry work, as well as many scenes and figures, are all done in silk, but to the ordinary observer they have the appearance of having been done in oil. The display of wood-carving includes some very fine figures and scenes. They have an exhibit in the gallery which also contains many works of rare merit.

## A TRIO OF ART.

Near the south entrance of the Fine Arts gallery are three groups of statuary done in plaster of Paris that are marvelous representa-

devouring a young deer. The ravenous nature of the beast is portrayed in the expression of its face as it tears the flesh of the deer.

## A BEAUTIFUL GROUP.

In the main court at the west end of the Art Gallery is a group done in marble which commands the attention of the visitor. It is called "Christ and the Adulteress," and shows the figure of the Divine One standing erect, with one arm extended toward an invisible audience, while the other is resting on the head of a woman who is crouching at His side endeavoring to hide her face in the folds of His robe.

As one gazes at the noble face and notes the commanding gesture of the uplifted arm, it

Many years ago the nuns living in a convent near by taught the art to the neighboring women and it has since become a special industry of the town.

There are some excellent specimens of engraving on gold goblets and copper embossing on leather and etching on glass. One large goblet contains a Swedish sentence which reads when translated, "The participation of the Swedish women in the World's Exposition." Hand-painted china, some fine embroidery in gold thread, a very unique specimen of woven cloth made in the eleventh century, some very handsome portieres and drapings, some carved chairs and cabinets and an elaborate specimen of drawn work and a piece of lace which took more than 100 bobbins to form the design are seen.



## THE INDIAN BUFFALO HUNT.

So much is said of the poverty of American art, of the absence even of an American expression in art, that we believe our readers will find it a relief to note in our pages a short description of a work which could not have been produced in any other country, or by a man not fully imbued with the spirit of our own land.

No visitor to the Art Gallery of the World's Fair can pass without seeing the colossal group of "An Indian Buffalo Hunt," which occupies the post of honor among the American works of sculpture, and having seen it he will pause to look with satisfaction at this vivid representation of a phase of life now almost extinguish-

animal. He is in close quarters and the terrified expression of his face and tail show plainly that he understands his danger. The Indian, earnest and calm, is drawing another shaft to its head, and, with deliberate aim, is about to send it to a fatal spot. At first each of the three figures seem to claim one's sympathy in turn, but whichever one eventually gains the heart, it seems to us that the mind must ever remain captivated by the human being, who, in spite of his savagery, shows his superiority to the brute whom he has subdued, and the one whom he will soon destroy.

Mr. Bush-Brown's early artistic training fitted him to take a position among the leading sculptors of the day, and his de-

has scented the prey and come to claim his share. The attitude of the two birds shows defiance and determination. Sitting on a projecting rock a few feet below is another vulture as if waiting the outcome of the quarrel between his mate and the eagle before he makes any attempt to secure some of the booty. The pose and execution of the figures are perfect and they seem as things of life.

## WASHINGTON AND LA FAYETTE IN BRONZE.

At the south entrance to the Art Gallery stands two heroic figures in bronze that will be at once recognized by every school boy and



VIEW IN NORTH COURT OF FINE ARTS BUILDING, SHOWING THE GROUP OF STATUARY, "AN INDIAN BUFFALO HUNT."

ed by the civilization of which this same Fair is the most wonderful fruit.

Our illustration gives the motive and expression of the group as well as a mere sketch can represent a work of plastic art, but it cannot impress our readers with the sense of intense nervous energy pervading the horse and rider, and the fierce struggle for existence felt in every line of the buffalo.

Henry K. Bush-Brown, the artist, has chosen an instant's pause in a scene of intense action. The buffalo, having been wounded by one arrow, has turned on his pursuer, and with fire in his eyes is about to gore the horse. The horse has reared to avoid the onslaught of the fierce

votion to the work has brought him honor and success.

## A WORK IN BRONZE.

A bronze group of statuary standing in the central court of the Fine Arts building attracts much attention from visitors. The scene portrayed shows the body of a bear hanging over a cliff. The broken end of a spear passes entirely through the body, evidently thrown by some hunter.

Standing with one foot on the dead body of the bear is a large eagle. With the other foot he is attempting to push away a vulture, which

girl who has studied American history. The figures are those of Washington and La Fayette, each standing erect. The latter has grasped the right hand of the former with his right, while in his left he holds two flags, presumably those of France and America. Washington holds his sword in his left hand and is looking straight before him. The expression on the faces of both the figures shows noble aspirations and a patriotic devotion to their country, one by birth and the other by adoption.

The figures are the work of F. Barbedienne, of Paris, and shows both booted and spurred, as if just going into an engagement or returning from one.





PHOTOGRAPH OF SECTION IN GALLERY FINE ARTS FROM NORTH COURT, LOOKING SOUTH. SHOWING PROMINENT GROUPS OF STATUARY.





VIEW LOOKING NORTH ON LAGOON FROM STOCK PAVILION. OBELISK IN FOREGROUND. DOME ILLINOIS BUILDING IN THE DISTANCE



### SPICE EXHIBIT OF E. B. MILLAR AND COMPANY.

The Agricultural building is the Mecca for all good housewives. Here they find everything that tempts the appetites of their families. They can be found hovering around the different booths in the gallery of this building from early morning until the building is closed in the evening. One display will attract ladies when another will not, and so on throughout the building.

Almost in the center of the building, on the main gallery running north and south is the exhibit of E. B. Millar & Co., the great Chicago spice importers and grinders. The booth erected by this firm is one of the handsomest in the building and contains the largest and finest display of spices and table condiments made at the Exposition. This exhibit was pre-

ious products in all stages, from the green plant to the finished spices. In the arrangement of this exhibit Mr. Fuller has given the products of each country a place in a kind of geographical order, so that in taking a trip around the pavilion it is like going around the world and visiting the different countries from which their supplies are drawn.

We are all familiar with the use of ginger, nutmeg, pepper and other spices. But very few of us know anything at all of where and how they grow and are prepared for the market. All this can be seen and explained at this exhibit. Besides the showing of spices such as are used in this country, there can be seen a collection of fruits and condiments that are popular in other countries. Mr. Fuller has a model of a bungalow which was built in Penang, and a collection of curios which he obtained in his trip around the world, all of which are very in-

This exceedingly curious and unique picture is the work of Marie Teschner-Benkowitz, of Austria, and so closely resembles a steel engraving that one is easily deceived and even upon close examination can scarcely discover that this piece of art is embroidered and not engraved.

### TWO FINE FLAGS.

Two very handsome silk flags adorn the committee room at the Woman's building and hang in the rear of the platform.

These flags are made of white silk, one is embroidered with gilt stars and both are trimmed with yellow fringe. The one at the right has the year 1776 in gilt letters at the top and under it the motto "God and Our Native Country." Beneath this is a shield surmounted by a dome, on the top of which is perched an eagle. Upon one side of the shield is a handsome



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SPICE EXHIBIT MADE BY E. B. MILLAR & CO. IN THE GALLERY OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

pared under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. Edward Fuller, the spice expert of the firm.

When it was determined to make an exhibit at the World's Fair, Mr. Fuller made an extensive trip around the world to collect the finest variety of spices to be obtained. The results of the trip can now be seen in the exhibit made. The pavilion is an exhibit of itself and at once attracts the visitor. It is in the form of a pagoda, and in its architecture one may see hints from many lands as showing the vast territory from which they obtain their supply of spices.

To enumerate a list of the spices and condiments shown in this exhibit would require many pages, but their Penang brands are so well known to every housekeeper that the mere mention of them causes an involuntary action of the salivary glands. But they show the var-

teresting to the visitor. No one should fail to visit this exhibit and learn all about one of the most essential elements in the preparation of all food for the household.

### LA CHARITE.

A picture called "La Charite" in the Woman's building excites much admiration and interest. The subject is a beautiful woman seated upon elaborate settee, upon one side of her sits her own beautiful child, while upon the other kneels a beggar child in suppliant attitude. This work is unsurpassed in the sphere of technical and artistical embroidery. The embroidery is done upon white silk worked with black threads of crepe, thin as hair. The artificial execution of the focus and bodice is especially wonderful and artistic.

painting of an American Indian and upon the other a sailor. Below this in large gilt letters is the following: "From the Women of New York." Then the word "Centennial" and the year 1876.

The other large flag at the left has at the top an eagle perched on the summit of an hemisphere. Beneath this is the New York State coat of arms, upon one side of it the figure 1876 and upon the other 1776.

Beneath this in large gilt letters one reads, "The Lord God be with us. He was with our fathers," and below this is inscribed "From the Daughters of New York to the Sisters of the Union." These flags were presented to the Centennial Exposition and are now loaned to the World's Columbian Exposition by Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia.



### BELKNAP MOTOR COMPANY'S EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In Section E, Space 2, ground floor of the Electricity building, will be found a very interesting exhibit. It is that of the Belknap Motor Company, of Portland, Maine, and consists of a great variety of electrical machines, appliances and novelties.

Among the most important are the B. C. Standard dynamos and electric motors for power, arc and incandescent lighting. There are several different styles of electric and water motor power coffee mills, known as the "Cyclones;" the "Triumph" Exhaust Fan and Electric Motor combined, combined Engine and Dynamo and several other electrical appliances for motive power.

them are almost invisible, which make it appear as though they were trying in vain to swim or fly in one direction and were prevented by some unseen resistance. Many think they are electric. The illustration here given is an exact reproduction of this fine exhibit.

The machines of this exhibit have won the highest praises from those best qualified to judge, and the several cards displayed of sales made to the Kansas State Agricultural College, the University of Chicago, the Hoosick Falls Light and Power company and many others from this exhibit, has been a marked success.

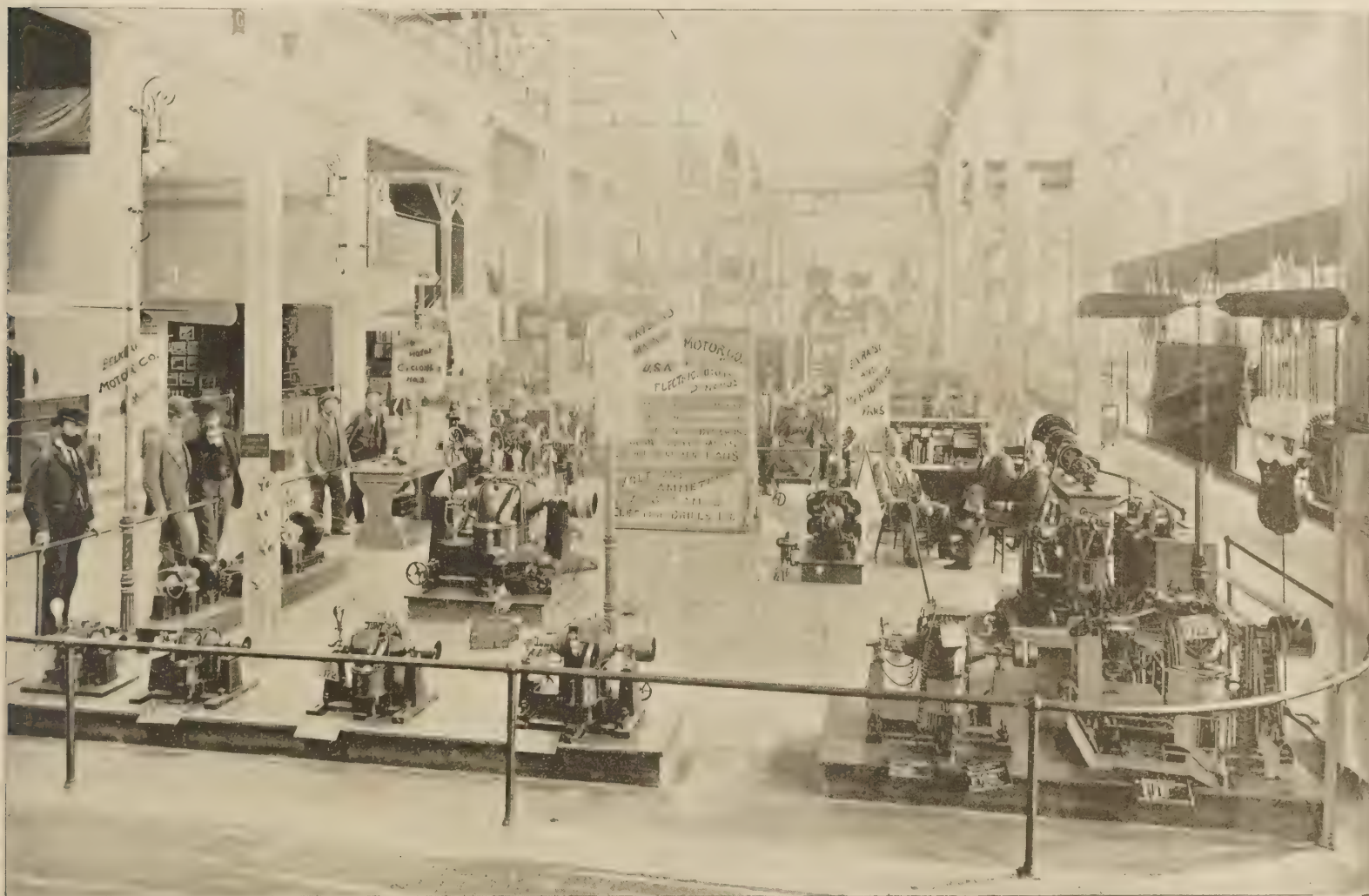
This company has its main office and factory in Portland, Maine, and has branch offices at 348 Dearborn street, Chicago, in charge of Taylor, Goodhue & Ames, and one in New York in charge of Geo. H. Almon.

hend the idea of the artist one needs to consult her. It is a peculiar conception and attracts much attention.

Some water color sketches by Kate Greenaway and a pen and ink by Gertrude Bradley appeal particularly to American visitors.

The section which is assigned to the Scotch women is full of historical interest and contains some rare and valuable articles. A piece of embroidery, used as a cover for the bed of Patrick, Earl of Kingborne, was worked in 1660, and is loaned by the Countess of Strathmore, of Glamis Castle. A home-spun linen portiere made and embroidered by the Countess of Aberdeen, in 1740, is seen.

The exhibit of the women of Turkey under the direction of Mme. C. Zaccaroff, is one of rare and valuable import. These embroideries are



1. Little Giant Water Motor. 2. 100-light Dynamo. 3. Exhaust Fan and Electric Motor combined. 4. Ten horse power Motor. 5. Five-horse power Motor. 6. 60 light Dynamo. 7. Three-horse power Motor. 8. 25-light Dynamo. 9. One-horse power Motor. 10. 10-light Dynamo and Water Motor combined. 11. 25-light Dynamo and Water Motor combined. 12. 250-light Dynamo. 13. No. 5 Electric Cyclone. 14. No. 3 Water Motor Cyclone. 15. No. 1 Electric Cyclone. 16. No. 4 Electric Cyclone. 17. No. 1 Water Motor Cyclone. 18. No. 4 Water Motor Cyclone. 19. Combined Engine and Dynamo. 20. Combined Electric Drill Motor. 21. Electrically Operated Sign. 22. Ventilating Fans. 23. Volt Meters and Ammeters. 24. Arc Lamps. 25. Paper Fishes. 26. Geo. W. Brown, President and General Manager.

EXHIBIT OF THE BELKNAP MOTOR COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE, IN ELECTRICITY BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

A most novel and unique exhibit is an electrically operated sign. This consists of a large frame, inside of which are several rollers. Over these rollers is a continuously revolving canvas, painted in diagonals, inside of a thin cardboard on which is cut, in perforated letters, the name of the company and its exhibits. As this glides around the rollers electric lights within illuminate the colors and bring the name and products of the company out in most pleasing effect. It attracts much attention from the visitors.

Several paper fish are suspended by elastics and placed in front of the exhaust fan which keeps them performing all kinds of gyrations in a very natural manner. They are objects of much interest to visitors, as the cords that hold

### IN THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The mural painting by Mrs. Mary Fairchild MacMonies occupies the north end of the Woman's building and is exceeding striking in appearance. The subject of this canvas is called "Primitive Woman," and is a curious study. The central panel represents woman as the burden bearer, the left panel typifies woman as the tiller of the soil, and the one on the right suggests woman as the servant of man.

The large painting directly opposite and occupying the designed space at the south end is the work of Miss Cassette, of Paris, and is a most extraordinarily curious study. It is said to be a sample of French art. Its figures are strangely posed and to understand and compre-

known all over the world as the "Turkish Compassionate Fund," and is one of the results of the Russo-Turkish war. The exhibit consists of table-decoration of all kinds, draperies for windows, pianos, doors and beds, dresses and fans. The most wonderful effects produced is that of the raised gold work, in which shading is achieved by certain stitches in thread of one color. This work is done exclusively by Armenian women.

An exhibit of exquisite needlework done by the women of Fayal is noticed and is found in Section D. Although these women are tillers of the soil, yet they handle the needle dexterously and have many samples of dainty work and design. Table-linen, doilies, bureau scarfs and lamp-shades complete the display



### BRAZIL AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Brazil is the second largest republic in the world. The total area of South America is 7,196,158 square miles. Brazil alone covers 3,288,000 square miles, or over one-half the entire area of the South American continent. This vast territory, occupying almost the entire eastern part of the continent, is 2,600 miles long, 2,500 miles wide, and has over 4,000 miles of seaboard. The population of South America, at the last census, was 35,000,000, and the population of Brazil about 12,000,000. This would give Brazil one-third the population of the entire country.

Brazil is composed of twenty states or provinces, the largest of which is Amazon, and the smallest Seigipe. The following are the names of the several states: Amazon, Para, Matto

tance was at once admitted by the Government. Prompt action was taken by the country as a whole and also by the individual states. A large appropriation was made and 100,000 feet of space was asked for in which to make a display in the different departments. The large number taking part in the Exposition, however, made it necessary to curtail the amount of space allotted to each country, on the part of the United States, and Brazil was able to get only 30,000 square feet, or about one-third of what she asked for.

When it was decided to make a large number of departments Brazil prepared exhibits for thirteen of these departments. One of the finest sites in the north end of the Exposition grounds was allotted to that country on which it at once began the erection of what has proved to be the handsomest foreign building on the grounds, if the country can really be classed

wise, the whole surface being finely polished. This exhibit forms one of the attractive features of the Forestry department.

Coffee, rubber, sugar and cotton are the principal products of the country. All of these are shown in a large display made in the Agricultural building, where that country occupies a large space in the northwest end of the building. Tobacco, cocoa, tapioca, mandioca, Brazil nuts, and many other products are also shown here.

In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts departments are to be found displays of the medicinal products of the country, mosaic work, many varieties of work done in feathers by native Indians, besides articles of commerce in manufactures.

In the Mining department is an extensive exhibit of gold, silver, and other minerals, besides a display of stones, argiles and crystals.



BUILDING ERECTED BY THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Grosso, Goyaz, Maranhao, Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahiba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Parana, S. Catherina, Rio Grande do Sul and Seigipe. Only about one-third of the entire country is settled.

This country has been a republic since 1889 when it deposed Dom Pedro II, and instituted a republican form of government. Since that time it has grown in population and has increased its commercial relations with other countries. It has also paid much attention to internal improvements, in the way of railroads, to assist in developing the interior portions of the country.

That such a large and progressive country should be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition in a manner befitting its impor-

among what is termed foreign countries. Commodious, elegant in its style of architecture, with decorations and interior furnishings of the most costly kind, giving it an air of homelike attractiveness, it has been the mecca for hundreds of thousands of visitors, who admired the costly and elegant paintings adorning the walls and the display of coffees made on the entire first floor.

Of the displays made in the thirteen different departments that in the Forestry building is the largest and finest made by any country and includes 441 different varieties of woods. These woods are nearly all useful in some degree, either for dyestuffs, construction, joinery or mosaical work. Nearly all the specimens are polished on one end, and one rosewood piece is shown consisting of half a tree sawed length-

The section in the Fine Arts gallery devoted to that country contains some rare collections of the work of celebrated artists and sculptors. In the south end of the Woman's building is a fine exhibit of lace work and bead work by native Indians and other women of the country.

In the west wing of the Fisheries building is an exhibit of the different kinds of boats used in that country, including the sail rafts. A stuffed alligator and a large variety of shells and coral add to the display.

Small exhibits are made in each of the Transportation, Machinery, Electricity and Anthropological buildings, that in the latter being of much historical interest. In the Hide and Leather building they make a fine display of the skins of wild animals and of rubber.

In the early days of the Exposition, owing



to a combination of circumstances. Brazil was somewhat delayed. The sickness and death of President Oliveira was a sad loss to the commission. During these trying times there was one man connected with the commission who was always at his post of duty and to whom great credit is due. This is Dr. Adolpho Aschoff, the gentlemanly secretary of the commission. This gentleman has won many friends among the representatives of this and other countries for his courteous bearing and indefatigable zeal in the interests of the Exposition.

#### REAR ADMIRAL J. ANTONIO CORDOVIL MAURITY.

The new president of the Brazilian Commission to the Columbian Exposition, whose appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Oliveira, arrived at his headquarters in the Brazil building, September 4. This gentleman is Rear Admiral J. Antonio Cordovil Maurity, of the Brazilian navy, who is one of the most famous naval officers of modern times.

He was born forty-seven years ago and has seen active service in the navy for about thirty-five years. Almost his entire life has been spent in the service of his country, and some of his deeds of daring and naval exploits read like tales of romance. When but twenty-two years of age he performed a deed of valor in making "The Passage of Humayta," during the war between Brazil and Paraguay, which brought him fame all over Europe and promotion in his country, where his name is so very popular that every city in Brazil has a street named in his honor.

He is one of the few officers in the Brazilian navy or army who ever received the decoration known as the "Southern Cross Prize," a mark of distinction that, in Brazil, means more than the Cross of the Legion of Honor in France, from the fact that it is seldom conferred. This was given him by the late Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, for gallant service.

The Admiral is an energetic, active gentleman and enters into his work as president of the commission, with the same zest that he would display were he going into an engagement with an enemy to his country. Although he has spent a greater portion of his life in the navy he has not forgotten to keep abreast with the times in an educational way. His range of knowledge covers a wide territory; in fact he is known as one of the best educated men in the naval service of any country. He speaks several languages very fluently, and being a gentleman of polished manner and address, he is a valuable addition to the foreign representatives at the World's Fair. The accompanying photograph was taken since his arrival in Chicago and is a perfect likeness of the gentleman as he at present appears.

#### MARSHAL JOSE SIMEAO DE OLIVEIRA.

[See Frontispiece.]

The number of deaths occurring among the foreign representatives at the World's Fair since its inauguration has been very small, most

countries being very fortunate in this respect. Among those which suffered the loss of their accredited commissioners at the Exposition is Brazil. The gentleman who succumbed to the grim monster was Marshal Jose Simeao de Oliveira, President of the Brazilian Commission to the Exposition.

President Oliveira was born in 1838, in Rio Grande do Sul, a state in Brazil. He entered the military school at Rio de Janeiro when a young man, from which institution he graduated as military engineer and at once entered the service of the government. During the war with Paraguay, from 1865 to 1870, he took an active part, receiving distinguished honors for gallant service done.

From that time until the revolution of 1889 he was in the service of the government in the capacity of military engineer and an officer. He espoused the cause of the revolutionists and



REAR ADMIRAL J. ANTONIO CORDOVIL MAURITY,  
PRESIDENT BRAZILIAN COMMISSION TO WORLD'S FAIR.

on the overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of a republic he received the appointment of governor of Pernambuco, one of the Brazilian states. He was afterwards elected as senator of that state to the general government, in which capacity he served until 1891 when he was appointed Minister of War by President Peixoto.

When a commission was organized to look after Brazil's exhibit at the World's Fair, Marshal de Oliveira was appointed president of it. He came to Chicago and directed the affairs of the commission until early in May when illness compelled him to give up his work and hasten home. He only reached New York on his way to Brazil when his sickness proved fatal. He died June 19th, in that city. His body was embalmed and taken to his native country where he was buried with military honors.

#### ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

In the ethnological room is seen an elaborate display of valuable and important curios, among which is the extensive and complete collection obtained by Mrs. French-Sheldon during her explorations in Eastern Africa.

Twenty-five cases are completely filled and each article carefully and accurately labeled. Among the most attractive and interesting are her traveling costumes, court dresses, swords and belts. The display of native attire, curios, implements and utensils is large and complete. There is seen a beaded loin cloth and the first one ever parted with after being worn by a native woman. Dresses embroidered by African women, shields of all description, size, shape and material are shown. Staffs, carried by rich natives, slave chains and yoke, savage imple-

ments of war, bows, arrows, spears, knives, clubs, etc., barter cloth, medicine belts, headgear of all kinds, made of the feathers of native birds, especially the vulture, garments from the skins of monkeys, lions, tigers and other ferocious beasts. Many utensils for domestic use, such as cups, bowls, etc., made from cotton and cyprus wood. One set contains the only sample of human figure carving in East Africa, ornaments of all kinds, both for men and women, made of beads, gold, silver, iron, copper and brass; armlets, leglets, earrings, necklaces, nose-rings and fine chains.

There are stuffed birds, rare stones, shells, pipes, snuff-boxes, sandals, poisoned arrows, cloths, fibre mats, coins, and thousands of every conceivable thing that grows or is made in Africa. Quite conspicuous are the different flags which Mrs. Sheldon carried during her trip consisting of a fine silk flag of the United States, a flag of greeting, flag of welcome, flag of truce, and the beautiful blue flag, always carried at the head of the caravan, on which the following words are inscribed in gold letters, "Noli me Tangere"—"Touch me not," a safeguard to her person and a protection from all harm.

Several other large cases contain a fine collection of native wares, weapons, utensils and curios from the Island of Madagascar, loaned by Mrs. Frederick Taylor, F. R. S., displayed

and exhibited by Mrs. Sheldon.

The exhibit from the Smithsonian Institute is also exceedingly interesting and contains much that is rare and valuable.

#### AMONG LATIN-AMERICAN STATES

Among the Latin-American states represented at the Fair are Costa Rica, Jamaica, Uruguay, Trinidad, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, Hayti, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, each of the latter four have buildings of their own in which they make a very creditable exhibit. In the Venezuela building are some very fine oil paintings which attract much attention from visitors. There is a "Charge of the Amazons," "A Bull Fight," "Purgatory," "An Eviction," and "A Charitable Call." Some of the states exhibit in the Agricultural building



## TREASURES OF EAST INDIA AT THE FAIR.

In previous articles in this magazine on the exhibit made at the World's Fair by S. J. Tellery & Co., of East India, we spoke of the great showing made in gold and silver ware, metal wares, ivory work, marble, alabaster and stone work, arms and weapons and pottery work. The present article will be devoted to the fabrics, woolen and cotton goods and carpets.

In the history of fabrics in India they derive their names from the places that first became celebrated for manufacture, which names they retain for all time regardless of where they may be subsequently made. It is thus we have damasks which were originated in Damascus, calico from Calicut, muslin from Mosul, etc.

Deesa, and the tinsel and glass decorated stuffs of Poona and Sayara are interesting to all visitors. The exhibit of purely cotton-stuffs consists of printed curtains, portieres, dados, strips and table covers. The articles seen made of half cotton and half silk are largely manufactured by the Mohammedans, who are prohibited by their religious doctrines from using articles made purely of silk.

In the silk embroideries and tinsel work the exhibit contains some of the finest work done in that country. The showing of tinsel work contains ladies' ball dresses, gowns, belts, portieres, strips, bed and table covers, cushions, tea cosies and curtains. Every lady is familiar with the name of Kashmir, as the place from which they obtain their valuable shawls. The exhibit made of these celebrated shawls is very

that contains 600 knots to the inch. An exhibit of cotton pile carpets is made which equal in appearance the woolen articles.

The rug display contains a great variety of both cotton and wool goods. The patterns are of the handsomest designs and of exquisite workmanship. The cotton rugs are suitable for halls, corridors, bedrooms and offices, owing to their firmness and durability. The woolen felt rugs are handsomely embroidered with woolen thread and are suitable for studios and hearth-rugs.

Among the many interesting exhibits none are more eagerly sought after than the articles made of the celebrated sandal wood. This wood can be obtained in any shape or size desired, from a small block a few inches square, to the finest of cabinets. The sandal wood is the pro-



PHOTOGRAPH OF SECTION OF S. J. TELLERY & CO.'S EAST INDIA EXHIBIT, SHOWING DISPLAY OF MOSAIC WORK.

The "bandanas" derived their name from the word "bandu," meaning bound or tied.

In the exhibit made by Mr. Tellery at the Fair can be seen all the variety of fabrics made in India which includes silks and cotton, as well as mixtures of both. The display is taken from the work of the people in all parts of India, and includes every variety of goods, from the coarser materials to the very finest fabrics known. There can be seen the printed and hand-made drills from Multan, the diapers of Rahun, the muslins of Bajwara, the tinsel muslin of Delhi, the chintzes of Jeypore and Jodhpore, the gold-figured muslin of Benares and the sacred gold cord and sacrificial thread of the Brahmins at Bijnor.

The wax printed cloths of Peshawaur and

large and of every variety. Besides these there can be seen a large display of Rampore chadders, or "ring shawls." They are called "ring shawls" because they are so fine and soft that a shawl four yards long and two yards wide can be easily passed through an ordinary finger ring.

In the carpet and rug exhibit can be seen the celebrated goods from Srinagar, Amritsar and Delhi, Mirzapore, Ahmedabad, Presidency and Warangal. Although most of the carpets are copies of the old Persian ones, they are much superior in workmanship and in the fastness of the colors used. Some of the carpets shown are of the finest workmanship, containing from fifty to eighty knots to the inch. One carpet from the Nizam's dominions is shown

duct of a small evergreen tree which grows in abundance in Mysore, and is a great source of revenue, amounting to \$300,000 annually.

This wood can be used for many purposes, the principal of which are carving, for extraction of oil for medicinal purposes, for scenting articles, for fire worship by Parsees, for burning and temple use by the Hindoos, and to preserve from rust steel instruments which may be kept in the saw dust of the wood.

The industrial art manufactures of India will receive a great impetus from the exhibit made by Mr. Tellery, and there can be no doubt but what he will be in some measure repaid for the expense and time spent in making so creditable an exhibit at the Exposition, in the increased trade he will receive



## EXHIBIT OF THE OLD TIMES DISTILLERY COMPANY AT THE FAIR.

Kentucky and her whisky have gone together into the realms of fiction, humor and poetry. The blue-grass on her hillsides gives bone and sinew to the animal; the gushing spring from out her stony cliffs gives body and sweet flavor to her whisky. It is in this state, noted for its beautiful women, fast horses and excellent whisky that the Old Times Distillery has its home.

When the distilling interests of this country were given space at the World's Fair it was decided to illustrate the process of distilling hand made sour mash whisky. The selection fell to the Old Times Distillery Company, and this

the leading experts, of this and other countries, together with the chemist who was employed by the government being the judges, the award being given over a large number of competitors, their exhibit scoring a majority of several points, the interest seemed to increase, and it is now almost impossible to get into the little rustic building for the great throng of visitors who crowd around there daily.

The still has a capacity of one hundred bushels a day, and besides showing the process of distilling there is to be seen an exhibit of moonshine still, worms, and whisky captured by revenue officers in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. A bonded warehouse is also a feature of the exhibit, the warehouse having a capacity of more than one thousand barrels,

fact since the inception of this famous brand, the magnificent water is considered by experts to be the foundation for their fine goods. They have five modern brick and iron-clad warehouses for storage, with a total capacity of nearly 100,000 barrels.

The success attained by the Old Times Distillery Company is due to the energy and perseverance of two young gentlemen, Messrs. Charles Lemmon, President, and Richard Meschendorf, Secretary and Treasurer. These gentlemen have been in attendance at the exhibit made at the Fair since its opening and have extended a hearty welcome to visitors, making them feel at home at all times. Besides giving them the freedom of the distillery, many thousands of visitors have been afforded the oppor-



PHOTOGRAPH OF OLD TIMES DISTILLERY AT THE EXPOSITION, AWARDED FIRST PRIZE, SCORING 98 1-7 POINTS OUT OF A POSSIBLE 100.

company at once began what had never been attempted at a world's exposition before.

They reproduced their distillery in miniature on the Exposition grounds near the Cliff Dwellers' exhibit and close to the Anthropological building. Here, since the beginning of the Fair, they have shown to the hundreds of thousands of people who have visited their exhibit, the entire process of distilling their celebrated whisky.

Since the Fair opened there has been more interest shown in this exhibit and more people visited it than any other single exhibit at the Exposition. When it was learned that this whisky took the first prize, making the magnificent score of 98 1-7 points out of a possible 100,

and the working of the machinery of the Internal Revenue Department, in the manufacture of whisky, may be studied here.

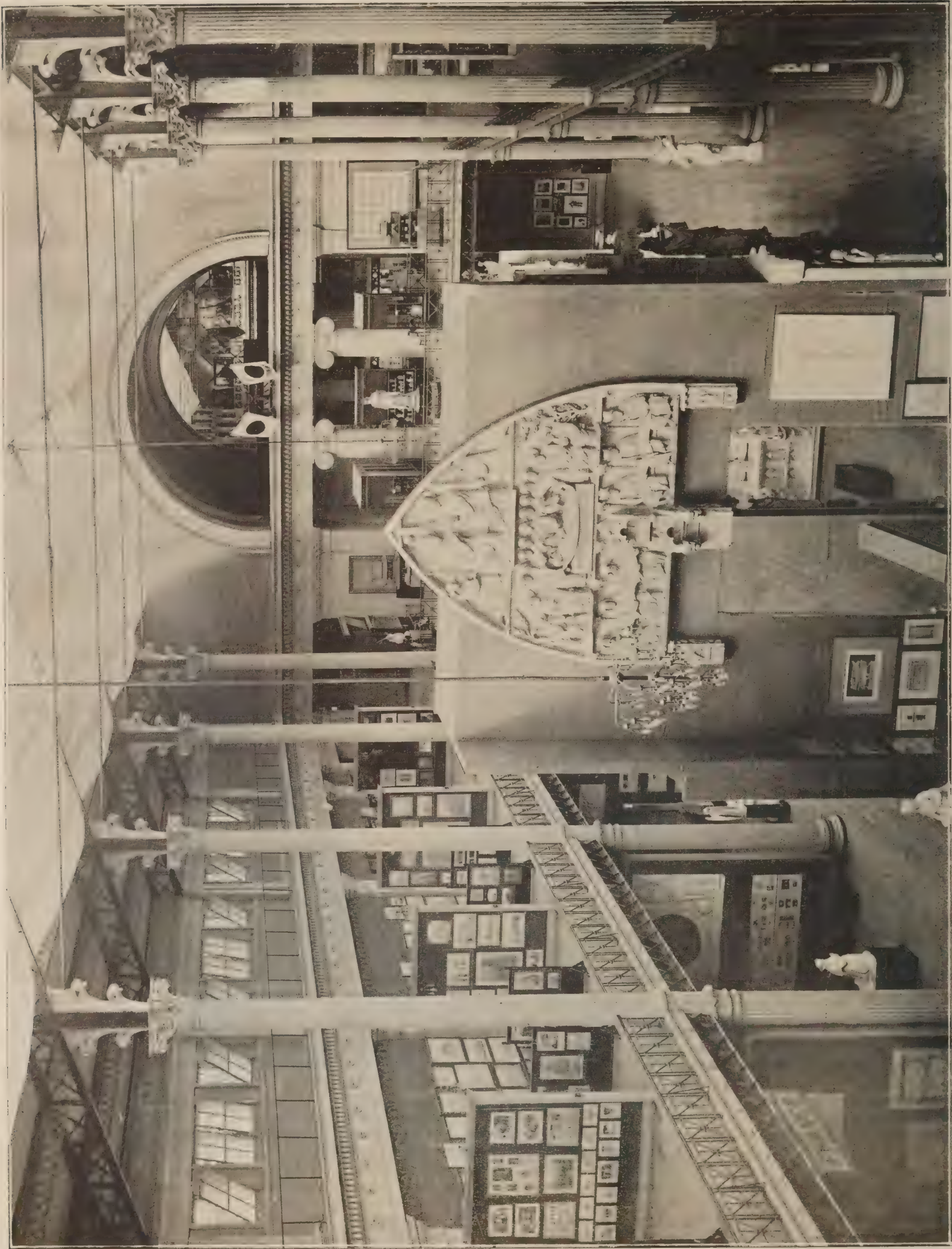
The three brands of whisky distilled by this company, "Old Times," "Kentucky Comfort," and "Gladstone," occupy the front rank among the dealers in high-grade goods in all parts of the country. Their offices are located in Louisville, Kentucky, and their plants in Jefferson county, having every access to three lines of railways, with facilities to reach all roads centering in Louisville. The daily output of their plant is 6,000 gallons, having been increased during the past ten years from 350 gallons daily, the same formula being still adhered to in every detail, as during the many years gone by; in

tunity to sample matured Old Times which no doubt will always stick to them as a remembrance of the best thing they saw and tasted at the World's Fair.

The expenses incidental to this exhibit, while aggregating about \$50,000, will be justified in the opinion of the company on account of the fact that from now on it will be a more difficult matter for the consumer to be imposed upon, as has been done in the past.

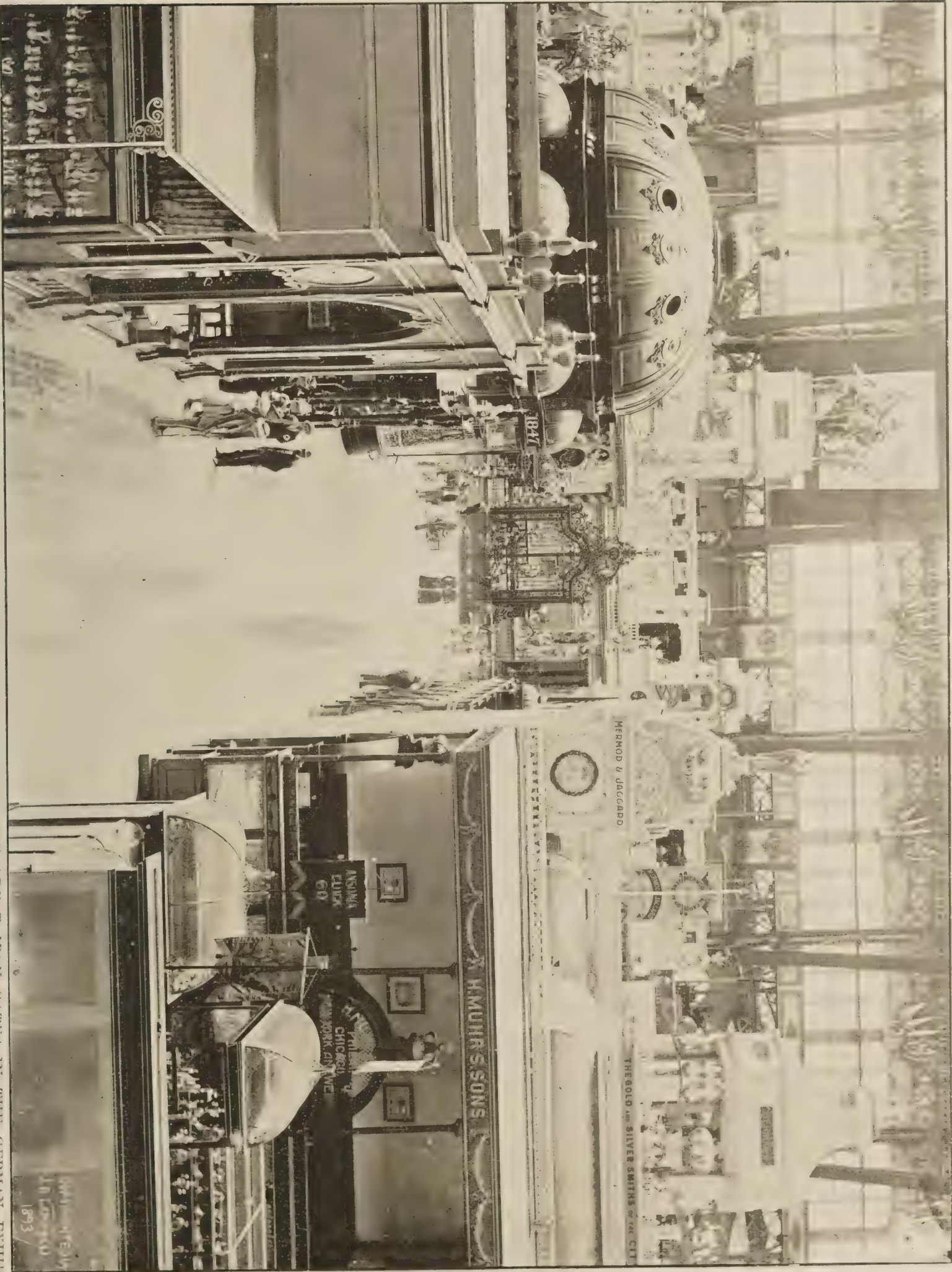
Those visiting the Fair during October who have not yet seen this novel and interesting exhibit should do so. It is not only a credit to the Old Times Distillery Company, but also to the state of Kentucky, and is made headquarters by all Kentuckians visiting the Fair.





PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW FROM BALCONY OF EAST COURT, GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING A PORTION OF FRENCH EXHIBIT.





PHOTOGRAPH OF THE INTERIOR OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING, LOOKING WEST, SHOWING THE GREAT IRON GATES IN THE GERMAN EXHIBIT.



## EXHIBIT FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

In the exhibit made by North Dakota at the Exposition that young state looms up as one of the greatest wheat-producing sections of the country. The building erected at the Fair by the state is in the north end of the grounds in close proximity to that of its sister state, South Dakota. The building has been used more as a headquarters for visitors than for exhibit purposes.

The exhibit made in the Mining department is a very attractive one and occupies a prominent place among the mining exhibits made by other states. In the Agricultural building, however, the state has a pavilion that is a marvel of cereal architecture. Above the entrance

## SOUTH DAKOTA AT THE FAIR

Although young in statehood, South Dakota is not at all youthful in enterprise. The exhibit made by this young state in the several departments at the World's Fair shows the wonderful resources of that part of the United States which she represents. Being essentially an agricultural state the greater part of her exhibit is devoted to the products of the soil. The mining industry of the state is not forgotten and a fine display of its mineral productions is made in the Mining building.

The building erected by the state is one of the tidiest little structures on the Fair grounds, and is well filled with a varied exhibit of its mineral and agricultural products. Located in

## MEXICO IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

The Republic of Mexico is taking a prominent position. Although it has no building of its own on the grounds, the space occupied in many departments is large and the exhibit very extensive and varied. Its mining industries have received much attention and the showing made by the country in the south end of the Mining building is one of the most interesting as well as largest made by any section.

In the north end of the Agricultural building this state occupies about six thousand square feet of space which is filled with an extensive exhibit of its products. One of the most attractive exhibits is that of henequen, or the fiber of the Agave plant from which is made



PHOTOGRAPH OF NORTH DAKOTA'S PAVILION IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

to the pavilion, made of grains and grasses, is a panel, composed of a head of a cow and the dates "1889" and "1893," as designating the age of the state, she being admitted to the union in 1889. At one side of the pavilion is the figure of a woman made entirely of grains and grasses, the figure holding a banner. This figure is one of the most artistic and natural pieces of work done in that line at the Exposition.

The interior of the pavilion contains a fine exhibit of the various products of the state, including wheat, corn, flax, hay and many other cereal products. Here can be seen stocks of wheat from seven to nine feet in height, with heads of grain almost a foot in length.

the north end of the grounds near the 57th street entrance to the Fair, it is one of the first of the state buildings seen by the visitors, and generally one of the first they enter.

It is in the Agricultural building that the state makes the best showing. The pavilion, reproduced in grains, is one of the most handsome and attractive in the building. Here is shown in an artistic manner the products of the state, wheat being most prominent, while the other products are given especial attention. The exhibit made in the Horticultural building in the reproduction of the Crystal Cave near Deadwood is one that attracts much attention from visitors and will bring this place prominently before the world as a great resort.

rope, hammocks, mats and many other things. Tobacco also occupies a prominent place, as well as cotton. The exhibit of loaf sugar is an interesting one as showing how the southern states formerly prepared that article for commerce until later methods superseded this old way, but which is still in vogue in Mexico.

The exhibit also includes many varieties of grain, vegetables, rice, and other semi-tropical productions. Relics and antiquities of ancient Mexico can be seen here also, but the largest showing made in this department can be found in the Anthropological building. Here the remains of the old Aztec dynasty can be seen in great profusion, and shows a civilization of a very superior order.



## OHIO AT THE FAIR.

Ohio keeps up her reputation as one of the leading states in the union by the active part she takes in the World's Fair. In every department in the Exposition the state has an exhibit of some kind. Her building is one of the leading state structures in the north end of the grounds and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn.

In the Mining department the state has an excellent showing of the mineral resources in a beautiful little pavilion erected in the north end of the building. In the Horticultural department her fruit display attracts much attention; but it is in the Agricultural building that she makes the best showing. Here can be seen a pavilion filled with an exhibit of the products

a very tasty one, with a pagoda in the center made of corn. Almost the entire exhibit of grains is made in glass jars, which are arranged in an artistic manner. The pavilion is in the east end of the building, and while the display lacks that architectural feature so prevalent among the other states, it shows the products of the state in an excellent manner.

## SOUTH AFRICA IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

In the east end of the Agricultural building is an exhibit from Cape Colony, South Africa. The display contains a varied and interesting showing of the products of that country. Wool and tobacco are among the principal exhibits, especially the wool of the Angora sheep. A

## COLORADO IN THE MINING BUILDING.

In the west gallery of the Mining building can be seen a very unique and handsome piece of work. It represents the figure of a woman, crowned as a queen, sitting in a boat, the whole covered with a canopy. On each side is a cherub, one holding a golden horn from which flows a stream of silver; the other a silver horn from which a stream of gold is flowing. The figure of the woman and boat are both finished in imitation of silver.

This exhibit is a part of the showing made in this department by Colorado and is expressive of their loyalty to the white metal. On a banner in front of the exhibit is inscribed the following lines by Isabel Sherrick Werdell:



PHOTOGRAPH OF OHIO'S PAVILION IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

of the state that it can well feel proud of. In the construction of the pavilion hollow glass columns have been used, each of them filled with different kinds of grain. The whole arrangement is exceeding artistic and attractive.

In the decoration of the pavilion the same cereal features can be seen that are so prevalent in the Agricultural department among all the states. Tobacco also occupies a conspicuous place in the exhibits as one of the state's products.

## INDIANA'S GRAIN EXHIBIT.

In the pavilion erected in the Agricultural building by Indiana no attempt has been made at decoration as in many others. The booth is

case of birds of beautiful plumage makes an attractive feature in the display while another of ostrich eggs is shown.

The display of ostrich plumes is one of the finest made at the Fair, and is made more attractive by a pair of stuffed birds which show the feathers before they are plucked. The floor and sides of several displays are covered with skins of animals native to the country. There is also a large showing made of the different kinds of woods and dye stuffs for which the country is so noted.

The exhibit of ivory includes several large elephant tusks and many articles made from this great article of commerce. The exhibit also contains a display of grains of a superior quality.

Go, radiant one, and tell thy world  
The wonders you have seen;  
The snow-crowned mountains, the silver hills,  
The valleys rich between.  
In silence eloquent, oh speak,  
Thou lovely Silver Queen.

Go, gracious one, and show the world  
Our dignity of state;  
Our hearts so true and miners bold,  
Who wrest the crown from fate.  
Go, noble queen, and show the world  
Thou art the Gold King's mate.

Go, queenly one, and lift thy hand  
Against the base and mean;  
Thy silver star points to the right;  
No wrong can stand between  
Upon thy throne proclaim to all  
That silver still is queen.

Go, lovely one, and take thy place  
Beside the King of Gold;  
Columbia's queen as once thou wert  
Ere thy birthright was sold  
Go with thy gems and silver  
O, queen of noblest mold.



## AGRICULTURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Never before at an exhibition in this or any other country has there been such a widespread and diversity of ornamental architecture in the construction of exhibits and booths in the departments devoted to the products of the soil. This has been brought to the highest state of perfection in the Illinois and Iowa state buildings, where the work done in grains and grasses is something really wonderful to those not familiar with the possibilities of such ingredients for decorative purposes.

The farm scene in the Illinois building is one of the most attractive pieces of art work done at the Fair, and calls forth more praise from visitors than anything else in the same line of decoration. In the Iowa building is some panel work that requires the closest inspection in order to convince one that it is not done in

## FOREIGN EXHIBITS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The active part taken by foreign countries in the World's Fair is seen to a large degree in the Agricultural building. Here may be found exhibits from countries that do not have a showing of any kind in the other departments of the Fair. This is true of quite a number of smaller countries of South America and Africa, including British Guiana, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Paraguay and several other South American states, and Cape Colony, South Africa.

Of the European countries Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia and Germany take the lead, each state making an extensive exhibit. New South Wales is prominent in this department for her exhibit of the wool industry of that section, making by far the largest and finest display of this product at the Fair. Japan

in the Forestry building of the different varieties of woods to be found in all parts of the world. As almost everything that enters into the house in the way of furniture is made from the woods of some part of the world, this exhibit is the more attractive. To name the great variety of woods shown would be impossible without making an extensive and elaborate article, but at least a half a day should be spent in this building by all who visit the Fair.

## FARM MACHINERY EXHIBIT.

The display of farm machinery in the annex to the Agricultural building is the largest and of a greater variety than any other class of exhibits at the Fair. Almost the entire exhibit is made by American inventors, and the different machines used for farm work fill almost the entire annex. In the display of reapers and



PHOTOGRAPH OF HORSE REPRODUCED IN GRAINS IN THE MISSOURI PAVILION, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

oils, or that it is not the product of the brush or pencil, so perfect is the colors blended.

In the Agricultural building there are any number of pieces of work done in grains and grasses that are marvels of architecture and show artistic ability of the highest order on the part of the artist. The figure of a woman in the North Dakota pavilion, that of a horse in the Missouri, and many other pieces and designs are among the most attractive things to be seen in the building.

The possibilities of the grains and grasses as materials for decorative purposes seem to be infinite in number, the different colors making harmony possible. The greatest article for this class of work is corn. This great American product offers possibilities in the architectural line that none of the others can, owing to the ability to use it in the ear.

has a fine showing in the west end of the building in which her silk industry is given prominence. The cases filled with silk cocoons form a very interesting feature of the exhibit.

Canada occupies a conspicuous place on the main aisle near the east end of the building in which she has an exhibit of her products that challenge competition. Throughout the entire building, both on the main floor and in the galleries, foreign countries have displays in all branches pertaining to the products of the soil, all helping to complete the world's showing of what tillers of Mother Earth can produce by cultivation.

## IN THE FORESTRY DISPLAY.

Visitors at the Exposition find one of the most interesting exhibits in the display made

harvesters as well as mowers, the McCormick, Deering, Wood and Champion take the lead.

The exhibit of plows and cultivators includes everything that can in any way be utilized for tilling the soil and saving labor for the farmer. Several different inventions for road-making are shown which has and will revolutionize this class of work. In threshing machines the J. I. Case, the Aultman, the Minneapolis thresher and half a dozen other makes are shown, each having superior qualities of its own.

Different kinds of pumps and apparatus for wells are displayed in great varieties, from the old-time chain-pump to the later-day force pumps. The whole annex is filled with appliances that save the farmer much of the labor he formerly was compelled to exert in order that he might be able to properly cultivate the land and harvest his crops.



### THE COLUMBUS CARAVELS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

From a point of historical interest the exhibits pertaining to the life or work of Columbus are among the leading ones at the Fair. In this connection the fac-simile of the fleet of vessels used by Columbus in his voyage of discovery now on exhibition in the south lagoon just east of the Agricultural building attracts thousands of visitors every day.

The plan for this exhibit was prepared by William E. Curtis, who is in charge of the Latin-American department at the Fair. It was at first intended to make the caravels in this country, but investigation showed that it would be impracticable to attempt their construction here and a proposition was made to the Spanish government for its co-operation. After several months of study and investigation that government agreed to construct the flagship, the "Santa Maria," if this government

proceeded on their way to Chicago, going by way of the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence river, up this river and through the lakes to this city. The trip occupied several weeks and they did not arrive in Chicago until the early part of July. They have been anchored in the lagoon near the Agricultural building since their arrival and have been in charge of Captain Concas and a crew of Spanish sailors.

The illustration on this page shows the three caravels just as they appear to visitors. On board can be seen many relics of Columbus, all of historical interest to the student or the curiosity seeker.

### RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

Perhaps the most interesting collection of historical relics at the Fair are those to be found in the Convent of La Rabida pertaining to the life and work of Columbus. The catalogue gives a list of over one thousand articles,

made clearer to the student by the large number of relics bearing on the work of the different men of that period.

The visitor who leaves the Fair without first spending a day at least in the Convent will miss an opportunity of a lifetime. The building in which the exhibit is housed, being an exact reproduction of the original La Rabida, is an interesting exhibit of itself, to say nothing of the wonderful collection to be seen inside.

### THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.

To the student of ancient civilization and barbarism the anthropological and ethnological exhibit made at the World's Fair is a mine of interest and information. The building which contains this exhibit being located in the extreme southern part of the grounds it is liable to be overlooked by the ordinary visitor, whose time is limited or who is not especially interested in these branches of study.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COLUMBUS CARAVELS, THE "SANTA MARIA," THE "NINA" AND THE "PINTA," EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

would make the other two, the "Pinta" and the "Nina."

Congress having made no appropriation for this work, Mr. Curtis was advanced the money by Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, with the understanding that in case an appropriation was made by Congress he should receive the money back again. The Board of Directors of the Exposition afterwards assumed charge of the work and Congress made an appropriation, and the money advanced by Mr. Gage was refunded to him.

The caravels were built at Barcelona, Spain, and the 6th of February the "Santa Maria" started from Cadiz, under command of Captain Concas, of the Spanish navy, the "Nina" and "Pinta" following the 19th of the same month. They were first taken to Havana and from there to New York, where they participated in the naval review held there at the opening of the Exposition.

After the review in New York the caravels

all, or nearly all of which bear directly on the life of the navigator. The list includes manuscripts that are of priceless value; paintings showing different scenes and incidents in Columbus' life; relics of his voyages of discovery and a thousand and one other things of interest to all.

Among the more important documents are autograph letters of Columbus to Ferdinand and Isabella written at different periods of his career, including those before his voyage, during the different voyages and after his final return home. The will of Columbus is also among the relics, and a large number of manuscripts pertaining to his discoveries and claims against the Spanish government.

There are also letters, portraits, paintings and documents bearing on the conquest and settlement of Mexico and Peru by Cortez and Pizarro, together with relics of both conquests. The early history of America, in which the Spanish explorers took such an active part, is

Never before has there been brought together such a complete exhibit of this kind. Prof. Putnam has secured relics from all countries and ages, so that the visitor is able to see at a glance the customs, industries, methods and habits of people living at the same period but in different climes and environments. Articles of warfare and husbandry can be seen that date back several thousand years before Christ. Perhaps the most interesting things to be seen in this exhibit, to the average person, is the collection of mummies from Egypt and other countries.

There is one fact demonstrated by this exhibit, and this is that the relics from the countries showing an ancient civilization are, to a certain extent, similar and leads one to conclude that at some time in the past these people must have been of one family and race. Their separation and subsequent modes of living and the climatic conditions eventually divided them into new races.





VERMONT



MARYLAND.



MASSACHUSETTS.



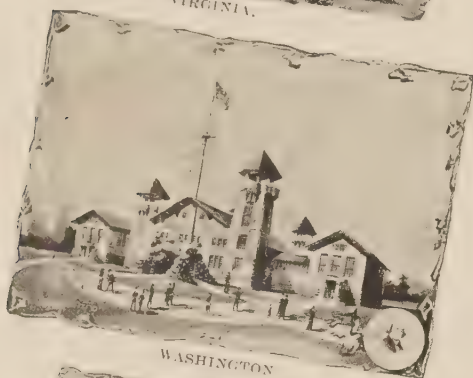
VIRGINIA.



NEW YORK.



DELAWARE.



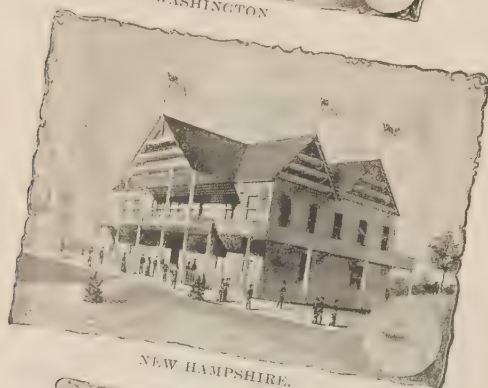
WASHINGTON



CALIFORNIA.



MONTANA.



NEW HAMPSHIRE.



PENNSYLVANIA.



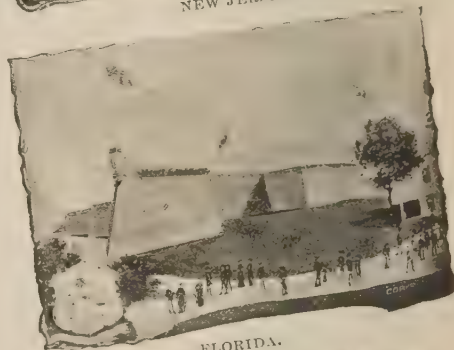
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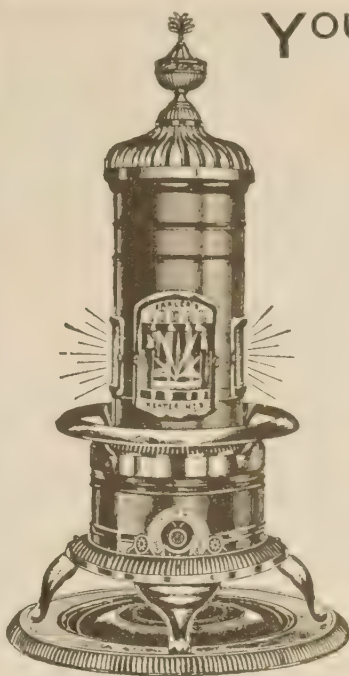
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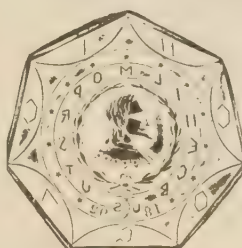
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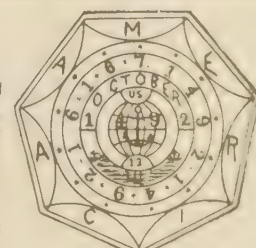
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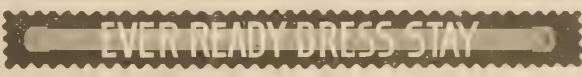
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